

# The Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

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## A LOYAL DEMOCRAT SPEAKING.

Speech of Hon. H. B. Wright, of Pa.  
Delivered in Congress, January 14, 1863.

The following extended remarks were made by Hon. HENRIK B. WRIGHT in Congress on Wednesday last, and we ask an attentive perusal of the same by our numerous readers:

### THE RESOLUTION DENOUNCING THE REBELLION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the declaratory resolution of Mr. WRIGHT, declaring the rebellion on the part of the seceding States against the Government and laws of this Union was deliberately initiated, and without reasonable cause; that the war was inaugurated solely for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union as it was; that the Union restored, the war should cease, and the seceding States be received back into the Union with all the privileges and immunities to which they were originally entitled.

### SPEECH OF MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. Vallandigham (D) had offered a substitute for the above resolution. In addressing the House he maintained that a reunion was not only possible but inevitable, unless defeated by the deliberate folly and wickedness of the public men and the people. He signed the question at length from history, citing many examples. He insisted that physical causes all tended to that event; that there was no radical difference in the white race here to prevent it; that all the original causes which led to the Union—common descent, consanguinity, language, measures, and laws, defence, interest, and the domestic tranquillity—all existed in full force yet, and some of them were much stronger now than they were. And further, that artificial causes had sprung up since—works of improvement, multiplying travel, trade, navigation, and intercourse. All of these, certain less material, but equally strong ties—common history, national reputation, songs, common battle-field.

### SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT.

Mr. WRIGHT said: I cannot agree, sir, with some of the views just advanced by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vallandigham,) although, as to the most of his argument, I have no hesitation in saying I agree with him. I differ with him in respect to the continuance of this war.

I am Mr. Speaker, a peace man; but I am not a peace man if the peace is to be established upon the dismembered fragments of a broken and destroyed Union. I am a peace man, if peace can be obtained with rebels, who are striking at the vital of the Republic, upon terms that shall be alike to the North, patriotism and courage of the North. While I am a peace man I am no coward, and while I may desire peace, I shrink from no responsibility. I would even put myself, as a representative from the North, in a position of absolute humiliation, if peace could be the result of it. I will even let myself down, and kiss the sword in the hands of that arch traitor in Richmond, dripping with the blood of my own sons, if I could obtain peace upon honorable terms to my country.

But, as my resolutions say, while the rebellion stands in a menacing attitude, and while their guns are directed upon your very Capital itself, and while they themselves say they will make no terms with us, I am not a peace maker, because under those circumstances I cannot not be a peace man and preserve my own honor and my own country.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) said he would have the war stopped, and that he was opposed to it. What does the gentleman from Ohio anticipate by the cessation of hostilities upon our part. Does he suppose the terms can be obtained from these men who are in rebellion if the North will grant an armistice? Why, sir, there can be nothing which could be more cheering or more satisfactory to these men who lead and conduct this rebellion, than to have the North say this war shall stop here it is, and let them have that republic which they have been striving for during the past two years. Had the doctrine of the gentleman from Ohio prevailed one year ago the members of this House of Representatives would not have been in session here to-day. Had the let-alone policy which he proclaimed here in opposition to the war been the marked policy of the country within the last year, we should not now have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the American Congress to-day, but instead, we would have had the chief traitor and his cohorts and coadjutors occupying the Hall instead of ourselves.

We of the North did not bring this war and desolation upon the country. We had no hand in it. When my honorable friend from Kentucky presented his resolutions last July a year ago and we adopted them, we declared, with but two dissenting voices, that this was a war for the restoration of the Government, and we meant to fight it out—it may become a war of extermination before it is ended—that it was immediately forced upon us by the seceding States. We of the North were the first who made an appeal to arms. Rebellion it was that first fired its guns into the American flag; rebellion it was that first drove those States from the American Union and inaugurated the reign of terror; rebellion it was that raised the standard of opposition, and sent her piratical ships upon the seas to plunder our commerce. And were we to fold our arms at these gross outrages, and sit down crying "peace"—"let the war stop?" Had not we had manliness enough to raise our voices against it, and our arms to protect ourselves and our children, and had we pursued this kind of peace policy a year ago, I again repeat, we should not have the beggarly privilege of occupying seats in the Capitol of the nation.

And now that the war has been protracted for the period of two years, are we to let it again by the same argument—that we must lay down our arms? No, while God gives us the power to maintain our position, while we have the force and the vigor, let us fight like men, because it has got to come to the question of extermination. The day of such a peace has passed by, and passed by forever. These great wrongs which have been perpetrated upon the part of the rebellious States, we can hardly realize; we can hardly contemplate. They have been the direct and immediate cause of the sacrifice of three hundred thousand of the loyal youth of the country. Their bones, if they could all be collected together in one grand mass, would form a mound greater than the pyramids of Egypt. There is not an inch of soil between the Chesapeake and the Rocky mountains which has

not been saturated with the blood of our brethren and children. They have demoralized our people, almost destroyed our national character, and now say, in the language of Solomon, "bring the sword, and the child shall be divided;" and some here say, "so be it." There is one here that never will say it—never, while God permits him to breathe, will he say it.

Do the rebels sue for peace? No. Let me read you an extract or two to show what these people are saying and doing. On the 26th of last December Jefferson Davis delivered a speech at Jackson, before the Legislature of Mississippi, in which he says, among other things, "from the Northwest we look for the first gleam of peace." What kind of a peace does Jefferson Davis contemplate from the Northwest? God grant it may not be a peace establishing a line of defense and offense between the East and the middle States. I have heard that suggested, but it is too monstrous to believe.

I have too good an opinion of the virtue and intelligence of our patriotic people of the Northwest to entertain, for a moment, the idea that they would join hands with the miserable men engaged in their country's ruin; for any compromise or arrangement by which the Union is to be dismembered. I discard it as a vile imputation.

After a complimentary allusion to Mississippi and her soldiers, Davis spoke of his love for the old Union. Now mark what this renegade and rebel of our Representatives says, as reported in the Jackson Mississippiian: He regretted "that he should have loved, so long, a Government which is rotten to its very core," and he was opposed to re-uniting "with a people whose ancestors—Cromwell had gathered from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland, are as much superior in loyalty and patriotism to that man Jeff Davis, as the religion of Christ is above the religion of Satan; and ten thousand times sooner would I trust the defence of free principles and human liberty to the hands of those men from the bogs and fens of Ireland and Scotland than to Jefferson Davis and his treasonable associates. He will entertain no terms of reunion, and yet the gentleman from Ohio says the war must be stopped, that we must have peace, and that we must reunite.

Reunite with whom? With Jeff. Davis and his cohorts, who say they never will consent to it. Let me go a step further with regard to this Southern feeling. I hold in my hand resolutions declaring that the separation between the United States and the confederate States is final, and that the people will never consent to reunite at any time or upon any terms. Let me refer you, in the same connection, to a letter written on the 8th of December, 1862, by Jno. Letcher, Governor of the State of Virginia. It seems he had been charged with a correspondence with Fernando Wood, asserting that the latter had been making advances to John Letcher for the purpose of peace and reconstruction of the Union. Governor Letcher in a letter denied this, in which he states the separation from the Union is final. And yet we have gentlemen talking peace all over this land. Peace! Peace! upon what terms?

Mr. Vallandigham.—What has produced and indicated the great reaction in the northern and western sentiment? The ballot-box. The ballot-box is a weapon in the hands of men in the South yet, as potent and just as secure; and through the agency of that ballot-box, after some of the most passionate and vehement reason resumed its sway, I expect to see a return of Union sentiment indicated, and who-soever in the so-called confederate government or in the State governments stands in the way will be superseded by other men, just as those who would have waged this war upon a particular line of policy have been superseded through the ballot-box in the North and West.

Mr. Wright.—I cannot conceive by what principle of reasoning the gentleman can satisfy himself that such a result could possibly, under any circumstances, be attained.

Mr. Vallandigham.—History and human nature.

Mr. Dawes.—Allow me to ask the gentleman from Ohio, in connection with his remark that he expects that at some future day the ballot-box will work a revolution in the South, whether he proposes that we shall lay down our arms and wait for that revolution?

Mr. Vallandigham.—I do not propose to lay down my arms at all. I said that long since. The laying down of arms must be a matter of common consent. But I would, if I had the power, reduce both armies down to a reasonable peace establishment just as speedily as possible. [Laughter on the Republican side of the House.] The people of the Northwest and South can bring about reunion through the ballot-box. You said it could only be done by fighting. You have tried that for 20 months and let history answer with what results.

Mr. Dawes again sought the floor.

Mr. Wright.—No, sir, I cannot yield any further. What the gentleman from Ohio has just uttered surprises me more than anything he said while he occupied the floor previously. The idea of laying down our arms and permitting the time of our drafted and enlisted men to expire, and a sufficient period to elapse to leave us without an army, is, in my opinion, a most monstrous proposition. Nor do I believe that if we were even to send a committee from this House, or a joint committee of the two Houses, to wait upon Jeff Davis, such a committee would even be received and entertained by him. I understand that the Legislature of New Jersey has been making an attempt of this kind, and that their agents were not even received by the officials in Richmond. I have seen such a statement in the newspapers, and give it for what it is worth.

Mr. Perry.—There is not a word of truth in the assertion the gentleman has made.

Mr. Wright.—I am very glad to hear that it is not true, for I have a better opinion of that State, being half a Jerseyman myself.

Mr. Perry.—Perhaps North Carolina could do precisely what members upon this floor have done. On the 22d of July last they passed a resolution, and what have they done since? Perhaps North Carolina will do the same.

Mr. Wright.—I am very glad to hear the member from New Jersey repudiate the idea that any peace committee has been appointed

in that State. They have sustained their character as patriotic men. There is no man, I will venture to say, I do not care what he is complexion in politics—he may be as black as he pleases upon the extreme radical side, or he may be as deeply imbued with sectional sympathies as any man you can find upon the Democratic side—there is no man who does not desire peace; not peace upon dishonorable terms, not peace that would destroy our great Government, not peace that would lay us in an humble attitude at the feet of the traitors; but peace that shall make liberty live, peace that shall establish the eternal principles handed down to us by our fathers; a peace upon principles that will not de-fame the character of these men, is that I would see established in this country; not peace upon the principles that emanate from the hot-beds of treason in the South or secession in the North. [Suppressed applause.] That is the kind of peace I want to see established. Neither do I want to see any efforts made that shall attempt to start or endanger the success of this principle.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) has alluded to the result of the late elections as though that established a peace policy. I assure the gentleman, if he entertains that idea, that never was mortal man more mistaken on earth. The great change in public opinion as evidenced in these elections, results, in my opinion, from the fact of the abandonment of the war and of the great feat, the management of the war, are we to stand up and publicly abandon our country and liberty? Great God! is it to be supposed that because a campaign has not come up to the public expectation, we are therefore to lay down our arms, and sue for peace at the foot of treason and traitors? Not at all. Does it follow, even, that because Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has issued a proclamation emancipating slaves, therefore we, as the Democratic party, are to abandon our country, are to go in for peace, and allow the Republic to be rent asunder? Not at all, sir. We must have time to change all of these matters. The fact that certain men have triumphed at the recent elections, furnishes no ground for believing that the people favor the abandonment of this war and of the great feat, the preservation and salvation of the country. Politicians who indulge in this idea will soon find themselves at fault; a storm is ahead. Gentlemen who entertain the idea that the recent elections are the result of a peace policy will find out, if the army has to be disbanded, and if the Government is to be in two, what their responsibility will be to the people of the country; because, as God lives, there shall be a day of reckoning. The man who is on the side of liberty now, his name and reputation shall live forever; and that man who says, down with your arms, and let the enemy prosper and take possession of your capital, shall have a reputation and memory as infamous and damnable as that of the Cowboys of the Revolution.

Mr. Vallandigham.—I say "Amen" to that.

Mr. Wright.—The gentleman from Ohio says "Amen." God bless it! he ought to have a strap jacket on him. [Laughter.]

Mr. Vallandigham.—Will the gentleman loan me the one he has been wearing for the last twenty months?

Mr. Wright.—If the gentleman gets on the jacket I have been wearing, he will have a better Democratic jacket than he was ever wrapped up in during his whole life, and I am of the opinion he will feel so comfortable that he will wonder in amazement that he was ever without one like it.

Mr. Vallandigham.—Perhaps the gentleman will have the kindness to loan it to me a little while.

Mr. Wright.—There is a reckoning in store for men on both sides of this question. There is a record made up for the men who sustain their country in the hour of its trial. I grant you that the Cowboys of the Revolution might have been very respectable people if King George had but succeeded in maintaining his government over the colonies, but as he did not happen to be successful the name of Cowboys and Tories has become somewhat disreputable. Let their memory be a warning to those men now who in the dark hour of peril and danger lend their sympathies to their country's foe. Let them profit by history.

So your peace men, when this great Government is restored, as it shall be; you who cry "peace," and stay at home in the enjoyment of ease and luxury, while the sons and brothers of loyal men are doing battle manfully in the field and for the great cause of human liberty, shall hear a song sung in their ears from the voices of indignant men as terrible as that rung in the ears of the Cowboys and Tories of the American Revolution. They need not think that by their crying "peace" our Army is to be disbanded, our country destroyed. Our Army went into the field for the express purpose of the preservation of the Union. I differ from the Executive of the nation, and I have always differed from the ultra men of this House who want to make this a war of negro emancipation, instead of a war for the restoration of the Union. The Army went into the field for the purpose of restoring the Government. Its numbers have reached to over eight hundred thousand men, larger than any army which ancient or modern times have seen. That Army is still in the field, and its destiny is to preserve the Union and protect the flag; and it has the power and the courage to do so, and will do so. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.] I do not care how many men there may be singing peace anthems, or crying out at the North that blunders have been committed in the management and conduct of the war. The fact that there have been blunders does not furnish to loyal men any reason why they should turn their backs upon the country and stretch out their arms to embrace its enemies.

We must get along with these blunders the best way we can. We must appeal to the ultra Republicans to let the negro alone, and to stand by the Constitution and the Union. Then you will have such a united power at the North as, when brought to bear and concentrated against this rebellion, will put an end to it forever.

When I cast my eyes around, I see upon the domestic hearth-stone the bloody footprints of those infamous men who are attempting to destroy the Government. And yet, these damnable outlaws, who have attempted to stab and destroy liberty, have their friends and sympathizers in the north. They are not my brothers, in the cant phrase of northern sympathizers. They are rebels. It is only loyal men who are my brothers. [Applause.] Yes, sir, with all the great wrongs that they have heaped upon the nation, with those red-hand crimes whose enormity must make even humanity blush, these men have their friends, aiders, and abettors scattered all over the North, and are held up as public martyrs. And we are asked to disband our Army for their relief and benefit. Why, sir, these men's necks ache for the halter. To slay our citizens is entirely excusable. They are openly encouraged to decimate the North, murder our people, ravage our seas, destroy the best Government that ever God or man devised. And with these men we are to make peace upon such terms as they may prescribe. I will make terms with them, but they must be such terms as shall not destroy my manhood and my liberty, and, above all, shall not destroy my country. None other have they a right to demand, and none other will the loyal men of the land ever concede to them. To do so would be to commit a crime as great as that charged on the enemy of the Union.

Talk about making terms with these men, but to the emergency of the age; and it is time for us to repent in sorrow over our depravity and our cowardice. Sir, I tell you that we have the men, we have the money, and we have the loyalty and courage to accomplish that end, in spite of any cry of "peace" that may come up to us. They are in rebellion now, and the only thing for us to decide for the present is, whether we shall conquer or permit them to conquer us. One or the other event is inevitable. When the thief is caught in the act of taking your property, and you arrest him, do you stop to listen to his inquiry, and debate the question what you are going to do with him? You hurry him off to the magistrate, and leave him to the officers of justice to dispose of. It is not at this time a debatable question what you are going to do with these men. They are in rebellion, and must be put down. We can put them down, notwithstanding the obstacles we have to encounter. I have my eye upon a single object, which is the polar star of my destiny—the flag of my country and the gorgeous temple of liberty; and when I cannot see and behold them any longer, may God Almighty blot out its light forever.

You cannot preserve or restore peace by yielding to men who are fighting to tear down this great temple of liberty. There can be no peace but in their submission. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) this morning talked of a dividing line between the two sections, and undertook to speak for the great Northwest as to the course she would pursue. The gentleman could see in the East a dividing line between the North and the South in the Potomac, or the Susquehanna; but for the West he saw no such line of demarcation, no line of separation between the head waters of the Mississippi and the Gulf. What was passing, pray, in the gentleman's brain? Why can he discover a natural boundary between the middle States and the South and Northwest, and no line of boundary between the South and Northwest?

Mr. Vallandigham.—I sought expressly to show that it could not be established.

Mr. Wright.—I will tell the gentleman precisely what inference could, in my judgment, be legitimately drawn from what he did say.

Mr. Vallandigham.—I cannot answer for the gentleman's inferences. I expressly argued against any such line. The gentleman misrepresents me.

Mr. Wright.—I have a right to draw my own inferences; and it may be that the gentleman cannot show that they are very far wrong after all. In the gentleman's plan for the joining of the Northwest with the southern States in rebellion, he leaves New England, New York, and Pennsylvania out.

Mr. Vallandigham.—No, I want them all to go together.

Mr. Wright.—Well, I can tell you gentlemen he will not get Pennsylvania into any such scheme as that.

Mr. Vallandigham.—I suppose the gentleman goes for reunion, does he not?

Mr. Wright.—I go upon the principle of the restoration of all the materials that formed this Union, without leaving out one State or one Territory.

Mr. Vallandigham.—I am for the reunion of all these States, and a hundred more that may be carved out of the limits of this Union. I beg the gentleman not again to misrepresent me upon that point.

Mr. Wright.—I have no disposition to misrepresent the gentleman from Ohio. Is the restoration of all the States and Territories, organized and unorganized, that once were united under our national flag, I desire to see them all one people, one Government, one Union, with one destiny and one liberty pervading the whole. That is the kind of reconstruction I want. I desire to see no peace on any other terms. I want no armistice. Let me suppose a case. Suppose there is such a peace declared as the gentleman from Ohio would ask, or such a peace as those who, two years ago, were supporting Breckinridge for the Presidency—

Mr. Vallandigham.—The gentleman surely does not mean to indicate that I supported Breckinridge.

Mr. Wright.—Certainly not. The gentleman supported Douglas, as I supported him. I did not allude to the gentleman.

Mr. Vallandigham.—The gentleman seemed to address the remark to me.

Mr. Wright.—Well, I will look some other

way. I say, suppose a peace is established? Suppose you declare an armistice for thirty or forty days? If so, you need never talk about getting together your armies again. The next step would be to establish a boundary. How? Where? A boundary line between the bogus confederate States of the South and the loyal States of the North. What line? Have you considered where that line shall be? Would you make the Potomac the line, and throw all of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee into the hands of the corrupt leaders of a bastard government? Would you pass over the Capitol, and abandon this place, sacred as it has been made by the assembling within its walls of the best men who ever drew the breath of life from Washington and his compeers down? Would you make the Chesapeake bay and the Susquehanna the line? If you grant a peace or declare an armistice, depend upon it the establishment of a line will be the next step in the programme.

Then would arise that great question, whether the Northwest would consent to unite her destinies with Pennsylvania, New York, and New England.

New England has been made the subject of reproach. She has her Faneuil Hall, which, in the days of the Revolution, responded to the House of Burgesses. She has Bunker Hill and Lexington, and her history is united with all the glorious deeds of the past. Because some of her people may have acted under fanatical impulses, we are not therefore to displace her from the chart of American States.

Then arises the question, supposing that the Ohio was established as the line, how long would your peace last? About as long as the Amiens, or the peace of Tilsit, and more fatal in its consequences than the peace which followed the dissolution and destruction of Poland. I prophesy, sir, that if you establish a boundary line between the North and the South, between free labor and slave labor, it will not be preserved for six months. Let us meet this great question now. If 300,000 lives of our best young men have been sacrificed, let us sacrifice 300,000 more if necessary, and put an end to rebellion forever. [Applause.]

It is better to make that sacrifice now, ten thousand times over, than to make a dishonorable treaty with rebels. As much as I love peace, as much as I covet it, as much as I would like to see it, how can I, or any reasonable man, ask or consent to it at the price of the destruction of the Government? Then so long as peace is dishonorable, I say fight; fight like men for the restoration of the Government, and for that alone; fight for the Constitution and Union; fight for the old flag; fight for human liberty; and with skillful leaders on the part of our government to conduct our armies, I have no doubt that we will prosecute this war to a successful close.

I know that the negro emancipation agitation has created dissatisfaction and division. I know that it has imposed its troubles and difficulties, but the Government has power and strength enough to overcome these and put down rebellion effectually.

We learn that both the English and French Governments have a desire to enter the fray on this continent. Let them come. While this might not be desirable, we may rest under the assurance that our power and resources are great. If they send their ironclad ships of war, we must meet them. We fight for empire. Our battle grounds will commemorate the deeds of a race of men who, if they fail, fought for liberty and the rights of man. Our cause is worthy of success, and we can only be defeated in a morbid sensibility which has found, unhappily, a lodgment in the North, which is in sympathy with the blackest treason.

The men who entertain these views may flourish now, but the day of retribution will come. The mask shall be torn from the faces of the leaders, and their followers shall stand against their moral deformities.

There has been cause for popular complaint and distrust as to the conduct of the war and management of the public affairs; but there has been no cause as yet for them to abandon the Union and desert their Government. Demagogues cannot corrupt the people, and we to the men who have deceived them. The people desire peace; but peace on terms alike honorable to them and the success of free principles. They want peace, but with a whole Union; and on any other terms they will indignantly reject it.

Mr. Speaker, I am so much exhausted that I must bring my remarks to a close. Where I stood when the rebellion began, I stand to-day or the same platform. I have undergone no change in my sentiments or opinions. I denounce it now. I have no terms to make with traitors which look to the destruction of the Union. I am satisfied none other can be obtained. Time will determine whether my position is right or not. I abide it.

The war has cost me its trials and tribulations. I can truly close my remarks with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle: "I should have blessed if Cato's house had stood Secure and flourish'd as a civil war."

A physician, in speaking of the frail constitution of the women of the present day, remarked that we ought to take great care of our grandmothers, for we should never get any more.

Thomas Rogers of Topsham, Me., since last September, has shot 198 wild ducks, at 29 shots; once he shot at 9, once at 11, and once at 13, and killed all each time. Beat this who can.

The following bill, rendered by a carpenter to a farmer for whom he had worked, seems at least curious: "To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, one dollar and a half."

It is very natural that coffee should nowadays have a soothing, *peas-able* effect, and it's very *bean-eolens* in the grocery-men to sell it so cheap.

More than \$200,000 worth of postage stamps have been presented for redemption at the New York Post Office.

"Look out for paint," as the girl said when it fell over to kiss her.

It is easy to say grace, but not half so easy to possess it.

## OUR POST OFFICE TROUBLES EXPLAINED

Some time since we complained in the columns of the *Herald* of great carelessness, or something worse, in the management of the mails and the post offices. By every mail we were notified that letters containing money, checks, drafts, and even important correspondence intended for our paper, had been posted, which we had never received. This state of things has continued and increased of late.

Our troubles were of course made known to the Postmaster here, and to the Department's Agent, who appeared to be doing his best to discover the cause, and he has at last been successful in detecting a person in no way connected with the post office, but one who had stealthily obtained access to our letters after their receipt at the *Herald* office, but before they had been opened. He was ingeniously and thoroughly caught, and has made a virtue of necessity by acknowledging himself the author of the extensive and annoying depredations.

Of course others in and out of the post office are thus relieved from all suspicion and blame, and we shall proceed to credit the various sums lost to those who sent them, in all cases where we are satisfied that such moneys reached this establishment. All checks and drafts taken were destroyed, and duplicates will be required. Meantime our confidence in the Post Office Department is, we are happy to state, fully restored.—N. Y. *Herald*.

We must say that our neighbor of the *Herald* has done the "handsome thing" by all parties interested, in announcing the denouement of this perplexing affair.

It may not be out of place to remark in this connection, that there is scarcely a leading newspaper or periodical establishment in this city, the proprietors of which have not suffered for weeks and months at a time, in a similar way, until as in the case of the *Herald* they were shown that they had failed to discover the cause, owing to a too close proximity to the rogue! Of course a public acquittal of the Department and its subordinates of all responsibility and blame has usually followed. Among the papers alluded to are the *Daily Times*, *The Independent*, *The Home Journal*, *Walkers' Spirit of the Times*, *Church Journal*, *Harpers' Weekly* and *Monthly*, and many others; while were we to give a list of suffering business firms, and public and private institutions, which have in the same way been called upon to exonerate Uncle Sam's employees, we should be compelled to make a pretty large draft upon the city Directory.—U. S. *Mail*.

## HEAVY ROBBERY OF GOLD.

Information was lodged at the Central Station last evening that a bag, containing \$6,000 in twenty dollar gold pieces, worth about \$7,200, was stolen from the counter at the establishment of Jay Cooke & Co., on Third street, below Chestnut, between four and five o'clock, Monday, January 19th. The person who committed this robbery was a miserable-looking beggar-man, about five feet ten or eleven inches in height. He wore rings in his ears, and had on a slouched hat. It seems that an express-wagon was standing in front of the banking house, awaiting to transport some gold, of which there were twelve bags, each containing five thousand dollars. One of the attaches of the establishment accidentally dropped a bag and the gold rolled out. It occupied a few moments to pick up the money and restore it to the bag. When this was accomplished, the boy put the treasure on the counter for the express man to come in to get it. Just at this moment the beggar entered the house, and those behind the counter saw him pass along, and supposed that he had gone into the back office to solicit alms.

The clerk having placed the bag of gold on the counter, turned his back for a moment, and the beggar suddenly turned, picked up the bag, and walked out of the front door with it. The whole thing was done in the "twinkling of an eye." He was seen by several persons with the bag in his possession. In a moment the alarm was sounded, and a hurried search was made in every hole and corner in the neighborhood, but the thief could not be found anywhere. He is described at the Central Station as wearing ear-rings—is a dilapidated specimen of humanity; but it is more than likely that he will so change his appearance as to avoid arrest. The detectives, on learning the particulars of the robbery, spread themselves in different parts of the city last evening, with the view of capturing the fellow if possible, and recovering the money.

The bold robber subsequently visited a jewelry establishment, and after making choice of articles offered payment in double eagles. This excited the suspicion of the jeweler, and he handed the rascal over to the police. The money was all recovered except about \$180 which had been expended in various ways. He was arrested by Lieut. Henderson and Officer Atkinson, and gave his name as William Welsh. He immediately owned that he committed the robbery.—*Press*.

Gen. Tom Thuma and Miss Lavinia Warren were married at Trinity Church, N. Y., on Wednesday, 14. The audience was very large and the scene very imposing.

There are no less than eighty-five languages spoken in New York city by natives of so many different nations.